

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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Death Ends Eventful Career of Honored Labor Official

SURROUNDED by his family, death came to Michael J. Casey on Sunday last after a three months' illness at the age of 79.

Thus came to a close an eventful life marked by forty years of service to the labor movement in San Francisco—a life of devotion to family, the city and state of his adoption, and to the cause which had frequently honored him and utilized his tremendous vitality, wisdom and experience.

President of Teamsters' Union No. 85 since its formation in 1901, "Mike" Casey also had held the offices of business representative and second vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for more than a score of years, and was regarded as one of the ablest men in the labor movement.

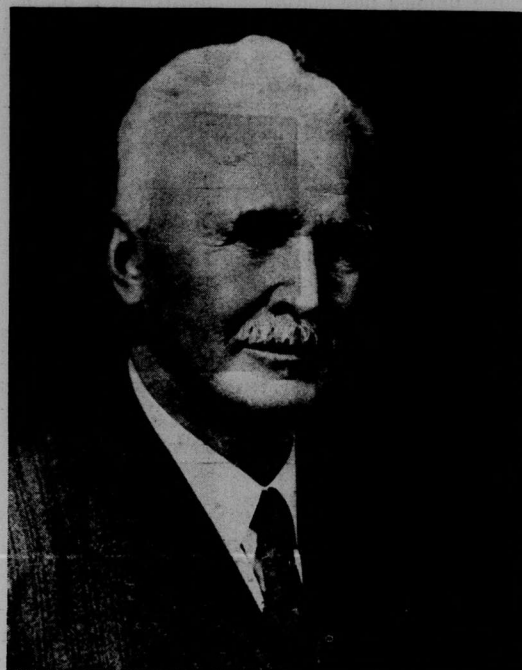
In February of this year he was tendered what was to be the final tribute from the union which he had organized and fostered—re-election as president of Teamsters' Union No. 85 by acclamation.

Recalls Historic Events

As leader in one of the bitterest labor conflicts in San Francisco's history—the teamsters' strike of 1901—Casey gained the confidence and respect of the labor movement, and when union labor elected Eugene Schmitz as mayor he became president of the Board of Public Works, a position which he filled for nine years.

Under Casey's leadership, and with the co-operation of such associates as John A. O'Connell, for twenty years or more secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; John P. McLaughlin, secretary of No. 85, and Michael J. Roche, now a federal judge, the Teamsters' Union has become one of the most powerful labor unions in San Francisco.

Casey was not always on the winning side in the many labor troubles the city has passed



—Photo by Kee Coleman

MICHAEL J. CASEY

through. But it has been said of him that he was a good loser. When in the 1934 waterfront strike his eloquence and earnestness were not equal to the task of preventing a general strike he was quoted as saying, "When I couldn't stop the boys I got down and led them."

Born in Emerald Isle

Born in County Roscommon, Ireland, Michael J. Casey, one of a family of ten children, came to

San Francisco in 1872. Young Casey found work as a farm hand in the Bay district, and later became a freight handler for the Southern Pacific; later he worked on river boats.

In 1889 he married Annie Rogerson, a girl from the same county, Roscommon, in Ireland. That same year he took up the work of a teamster—the occupation that grew into a militant career of labor organization and labor politics.

Left to mourn his loss are his widow, Mrs. Annie Casey; three sons, John, city engineer; Joseph, an international officer of the Teamsters, and Charles, and four daughters, Mrs. John Riordan, Mrs. John Butler, Miss Elizabeth Casey and Sister Anne of the Sisters of Charity.

Impressive Funeral Rites

Funeral services were held Wednesday at 10 a. m. at Mission Dolores, where a requiem mass was celebrated. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

The impressive funeral rites were administered by high dignitaries of the church, among them Archbishop Mitty, who delivered an eloquent tribute to the departed. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing, and hundreds who could not gain admission remained standing outside the church.

Among the honorary pallbearers were Mayor Rossi, members of the Board of Supervisors and other city and state officials, and men from all walks of life. The great gathering included hundreds who had been associated intimately with the deceased, come to pay a last tribute of respect.

In reverent tribute to the memory of their honored late official, each member of Teamsters' Union No. 85 whose duties prevented attendance at the funeral services halted at his task and stood bareheaded beside his truck for five minutes at the hour for beginning the final obsequies.

Strike of Hotel Workers Ties Up San Francisco's Principal Hostelries

After months of fruitless negotiation, 3500 employees of fifteen of the city's leading hotels walked out at 5 p. m. last Saturday, creating consternation and confusion among the five thousand or more guests in the great hostelries known the world over.

Picket lines were established immediately, causing the cancellation of many social functions scheduled for the week-end.

The hotels, including dining rooms, were entirely without service of any kind with the exception of that afforded by the executives who had remained at their posts, and had remained so up to the time the Labor Clarion went to press. A last-minute effort on the part of Mayor Rossi to bring about a settlement of the dispute failed, the committee representing the unions charging bad faith on the part of the employers in an agreement made on April 17 that averted an earlier strike.

Twenty-two Unions Involved

The striking unions are the clerks, cooks, waiters, waitresses, the bartenders and the miscellaneous workers.

Making the tie-up more effective, however, was the fact that sixteen other unions, with the sanction of the Labor Council, refused to work in the hotels.

They included the musicians, the elevator oper-

ators, the butchers, the bakers, the laundry workers, the electricians, engineers, garagemen, janitors, window cleaners and barbers.

Dry cleaners also stopped work and taxi drivers went only to the front of the hotels, but declined to enter to assist guests out. Union headquarters, however, announced that teamsters and baggage men would enter to remove the baggage of departing guests.

Hinges on Clerks and Office Workers

The strike call resulted from failure of the unions to effect an agreement involving employment of clerks and other office workers. The sixth union entered the strike picture shortly before the April 17 crisis, and employers asked further time to negotiate.

Arrangements with the original five unions were made at that time.

The union committee, however, charged the employers with refusal to grant similar conditions to the clerks. The operators contended the office workers were confidential employees and preferential employment could not be granted.

Present at the meeting in Mayor Rossi's office Saturday morning were Schlaepfer and Bahrs, representing the different hotels.

The unions' representatives included Walter Cowan, chairman of the strike committee; Hugo

Ernst, secretary; John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and John Shelley, president.

Rossi Appeals for Peace

Rossi pleaded for peace, decrying the approach of a "rule or ruin fight."

Union spokesmen, arguing against a continuance of the truce, charged that hotels had been enrolling University of California students for possible service as strike breakers—a claim flatly denied by Schlaepfer—with starting a company union of office employees and of stocking their larders to continue operations under strike conditions.

The unions' spokesmen declared the hotel operators had granted the demands of nine-tenths of the employees and should go along with the office workers. They declared the unions had expressed willingness to exempt certain employees who actually served in confidential positions, including some auditors and clerks who are in fact assistant managers.

Right to Improved Conditions

It was also proposed that if the unions were unable to supply men suitable to the employers in those capacities an agreement would be made that the operators could choose their own men.

"The fear in my mind," declared Shelley, "is that the people in the hotel business simply can't

see the fact that the clerks and office workers have the right to these improved conditions."

On Wednesday last announcement was made that two plans were being considered to bring together the unions and the hotel operators by Mayor Rossi.

At the same time a move by the San Francisco Labor Council's advisory committee of seven to seek a basis for resumed negotiations met with postponement of a meeting scheduled for Wednesday. Members of the committee to meet with Shelley are George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers; Edward Love, Musicians' Union; Warren G. Denton, Warehousemen's Union; William Spears, Stationary Engineers; John T. McLaughlin, Teamsters, and Milton Maxwell, Butchers.

Mayor Offers Two Solutions

The two plans proposed by Mayor Rossi were (1) to call a meeting of both sides, such as was held at the conclusion of the maritime strike, with each faction presenting the factors standing in the way of settlement; (2) to urge both sides to get together privately with a third party and the mayor's representative, Florence McAuliffe, attempting to bridge differences which Mayor Rossi termed "not very great."

Opening of a relief kitchen was announced by Relief Chairman Wilson Waller. World-famous chefs from San Francisco's strike-bound hotels will help prepare sandwiches for the strikers.

Union of Agricultural Workers

Recognized by Salinas Growers

Recognition of the Agricultural Workers' Union by the Salinas Grower-Shipper Association was announced last week by officials of the union.

The announcement said the association had

agreed to negotiate with the union to settle labor controversies and had written agreeing to meet with the negotiating committee of the union.

This announcement came during the National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges the association violated the Wagner Labor Act during the strike of lettuce shed packers last September. The charges were filed by the union, which complained union workers and strikers were black-listed.

TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

Retail department store heads have notified their union employees that they will meet with members of the union's negotiating committee at 2 o'clock this afternoon to continue discussions launched last week. The notification was to the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, from Denis Donohoe, spokesman for the Emporium, Hale's, White House, City of Paris, Weinstein's and O'Connor, Moffatt.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: John S. Sullivan, Letter Carriers No. 214; Daverne Joseph De Silva, I. L. A. 38-79; Michael Casey, Teamsters No. 85; Frank J. Palander, Masters, Mates and Pilots; Charles R. Miner, Engineers No. 59; Michael J. Ryan, Asphalt Workers No. 84; Arthur J. Lynch, Electrical Workers No. 6.

Illness Confines Popular Labor Council Official

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council was compelled to enter St. Francis Hospital last Sunday on the urgent advice of his physician.

Cause of his present illness has been diagnosed as pleuropneumonia, and knowledge of the fact has caused deep concern to the friends of this faithful veteran official.

These friends have known the constant strain under which he has labored, particularly within the past few months when to his regular local duties have been added those of representative of the Council at the present session of the Legislature.

Physicians state that the patient will require complete rest for some time. The Labor Clarion but voices the sentiment of his wide circle of friends in union labor and throughout the entire civic life of the community in urging compliance with the professional advice of those most competent to judge, and in sincere hope for his complete recovery at no too distant date.

Communist-Socialist May Day Celebrations

While May Day is not generally celebrated by American labor, in deference to the legal holiday of Labor Day, which occurs on the first Monday of September each year, last Saturday was the occasion of great demonstrations in many European cities and in some of the larger centers of population in the United States. Orderly celebrations were held in scores of cities throughout the United States.

According to the Associated Press a million persons massed in Moscow's Red Square staged a monster demonstration, while thousands of Cosacks thundered through the streets and eight hundred war planes zoomed overhead as Joseph Stalin reviewed the assemblage.

In Paris the streets resounded to the strains of the communist "Internationale," the day's theme song in leftist centers everywhere. Half a million persons jammed the streets. Fists clenched in salute and shouts of "Save Bilbao!" rang out as planes wrote the besieged Basque capital's name in smoke in the sky.

In Berlin, before 500,000 workers, Hitler denounced "clerical" interference in Reich politics, echoing in a speech of a few minutes before 180,000 school children assembled in the Olympic Stadium.

A May Day manifesto of the Communist International named the United States and France as among nations "where the workers had 'checked' capitalism."

All France closed up shop for its demonstration, the greatest in its history. In Paris two mile-long columns of workers marched from the Bastille to the Cours de Vincennes without disorder.

Parades and a demonstration by many thousands in New York's Union Square were followed by a rally of 8000 garment workers at the Randall's Island Stadium. A battery of labor leaders urged them to strive for "industrial democracy."

Mexico City police segregated parades of three rival labor organizations to prevent trouble.

Two groups, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and leftist organizations, vied for attention in Philadelphia.

At a Boston socialist-communist mass meeting, Gus Tyler, editor of the New York "Socialist Call," urged workers to "oppose war, or use the war, should it come, as an occasion for social revolution."

Detroit's leading labor group, the United Automobile Workers, did not participate officially in a joint mass meeting of unions and fraternal organizations.

This is the labor unionists' creed: "I promise to buy only from firms that display the union label, shop card and button."

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District Convention Of I. L. A. in Seattle

By JOHN A. SCHOMAKER

SEATTLE, May 3.—On Monday morning at 10:45 President Clarence McMillan, Local 38-12, opened the thirtieth annual I. L. A. convention in Seattle Labor Temple. After greeting the assembled delegates Brother McMillan turned the chair over to District President Harry Bridges.

President Bridges informed the convention that the keynote of the thirtieth annual convention would be business—the laying down of a definite program for the coming year. "One of the best supporting forces of the 1936-37 strike was the publicity and methods of publicity," Bridges said, "and our main battle was to get our story before the people. One of these phases was mass meetings and political activity. The I. L. A. affiliates in the Northwest know full well the use of political power."

Bridges Lauds Mayor Dore

"In some of the largest mass meetings ever held on the Pacific Coast greater economic support was crystallized, and financial aid built up which tended to create stronger morale among the strikers. One of the main attractions at these meetings was a national political figure whose efforts and support have had far-reaching effects, particularly in San Francisco. He is the foremost political figure on the West Coast—well liked, respected and supported by organized labor," said Bridges in introducing Mayor Dore.

A rousing welcome greeted Seattle's labor mayor.

Mayor Dore, speaking as one labor man to another, pleaded with the delegates for unity within their ranks—the ranks of the American Federation of Labor—and begged the delegates to settle disputes which now involve organized labor in almost every city on the Coast.

"The most powerful organizations in the world are lost when they lose public opinion" Mayor Dore emphasized as he spoke to the delegates.

"This labor movement is too vital to the nation to be lost. What we need in the labor movement is harmony and peace," declared the Mayor, urging the convention to take action which would lead to these two objectives.

"These splitting factions want to fight all the time—fight to death. I have never had any of them in my office yet who wants to settle the thing. All they want to do is fight."

Dore Favors President's Court Plan

Expressing the hopes of peace that may come out of the convention, Mayor Dore called upon the delegates to make peace and develop "the greatest labor movement of this city, this state, this country."

Mayor Dore also urged that the convention go on record in favor of the President's Supreme Court plan.

Bridges, in thanking Mayor Dore for his welcoming address, assured him that the policy of the I. L. A. had always been for a united labor movement. "I think I can safely say," Bridges declared, "that the I. L. A. will continue to support organ-

ized labor and the rest of the public and not support selfish individuals in the labor movement, mad with power."

Newspaper photographers were then permitted to enter to snap pictures of the delegates. One of the cameramen present was "Slim" Lynch, the Guild member discriminated against by Hearst but reinstated through the fight of the Newspaper Guild and the rest of the labor movement.

Committees Appointed

The first day's session saw three committees appointed and approved by the convention—the credentials committee, temporary chairman, C. T. Quirey, Local 38-44, San Francisco Warehousemen; rules committee, temporary chairman, John Brost, Local 38-78, Portland Longshoremen; publicity committee, temporary chairman, John Schomaker, Local 38-79, San Francisco Longshoremen.

Upon motion of Delegate Louis Goldblatt, San Francisco Warehousemen, condolences were to be sent to the immediate family of Mike Casey, veteran leader of the San Francisco Teamsters.

NEWSPAPER GUILD FROLIC

Members of the Northern California Newspaper Guild, with their families and friends to the number of more than two thousand crowded into Scottish Rite Auditorium last Saturday night to enjoy the "Front Page Frolic" sponsored by the Guild. Ernie Smith presided, and music was furnished by Carmen Dragon's band. Entertainment was furnished by artists from San Francisco's leading night clubs and hotels.

Railroad Mediation

President Roosevelt's emergency mediation board, hearing the dispute between the Southern Pacific Railroad and two unions, may conclude its sessions this week.

G. Stanleigh Arnold, chairman of the board, announced that all but ten of the forty-one controversial issues between the railroad and the brotherhoods had been settled.

The board must make its report to the President by May 14 under the terms of the National Railway Act, which was invoked by the President when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen voted to strike last month.

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A. F. of L. to Commence Organizing Campaign

American Federation of Labor leaders expect to move into the mass production industries this summer with an industrial unionization campaign intended to break John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, according to the Associated Press.

Their program, well informed persons declare, calls for organization of all the workers in each large mass production industry into one big union on the C. I. O. plan.

The workers so organized, however, would be divided among craft unions after an indefinite period. Collective bargaining eventually would be carried on by shop councils of craft union representatives.

Labor observers say Federation leaders will submit the program to representatives of the Federation's 106 unions when they meet May 24 in Cincinnati to arrange a new, large scale membership drive. In each instance the craft union went into a field claimed by the C. I. O.

Lewis' associates professed to believe the Federation had started too late.

They conceded that an A. F. of L. industrial union drive would be a trouble maker and might lead to endless proceedings before labor boards.

TEACHERS' UNIONS ORGANIZED

Fine progress in organizing Ohio school teachers is reported by the Ohio State Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers. Locals have recently been established in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Springfield, Toledo, Akron, East Cuyahoga, Parma, Massillon, Youngstown, and in Lucas County. Cleveland has the largest local—2300 members.

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1937

Advice From a "Friend of Labor"

Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle, described by Harry Bridges, longshoremen's leader, as "the foremost political figure on the West Coast—well liked, respected and supported by organized labor," said some rather startling things to the delegates to the I. L. A. district convention in welcoming them to the Washington metropolis.

"The labor movement is getting drunk with power," he declared. "Labor must settle its jurisdictional disputes, because the public will not stand idly by and see its interests jeopardized.

"You think because you imposed your will upon the public once, you can do it forever. Well, you can't do it forever.

"The public will stand with you if you are right. But if the public ever turns against you, God help you!

"The people who do not belong to any movement or association in this country outnumber any organization or political party ten to one.

"I hope some wisdom will come out of this convention to bring factions together."

These are strong words, and coming from a man who is taken at his own estimate as a "friend of labor," will no doubt be given grave consideration.

Salaries of Labor Officials

Anti-union employers and their publicists frequently charge that labor officials amass fortunes from dues collected from the rank and file of the labor movement.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the estate of the late Edward N. Nockels, who was secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor for thirty-four years and manager of organized labor's broadcasting station WCFL of Chicago from its establishment, amounted to only \$5000 in personal property. He owned no real estate.

Mr. Nockels' life was devoted to securing improved living conditions and other economic rights for working men and women. He was reputed as being generous to those in need of help. And after thirty-four years as a salaried official of the Chicago Federation of Labor his life savings amounted to a picayunish sum—little more than enough to pay the living expenses of one family for a year.

Surely the reward which labor leaders receive for consecrating their lives to the welfare of our working men and women is not of a monetary character.

The State Department of Motor Vehicles announces that it is not sponsoring any legislation that would require tourists to register their vehicles in California, any bills that would return the old speed trap, nor any bills that would "soak the motorist."

Michael J. Casey

"He was a leader men could follow; he was a leader whom industrialists respected and admired; his word was his bond, and men took it. Michael Casey made for himself a distinguished place in the history of the city and in the history of the labor movement in the United States."

These words of Archbishop Mitty at the funeral services of Michael J. Casey last Wednesday could not have been spoken more truly of any man than he whom thousands were mourning in San Francisco this week.

"Mike" Casey was closely associated with the labor movement of this city from his early manhood. With that valiant group which comprised, among others, Andrew Furuseth, Walter Macarthur, Will J. French and John P. McLaughlin, he fought the battles of labor for forty years, and while defeated on occasion, or at least falling short of immediate objectives, he never once faltered.

To him as much as to any one person is due the position of influence and power occupied by labor in San Francisco and California. His powerful and eloquent voice, his matchless energy and wealth of common sense were a tremendous factor not only in bringing together the hosts of labor, but in contributing to the raising of living standards of the workers.

Known as a tireless fighter in the cause which he had made a life vocation, he was a tower of strength at the conference table. Many a battle which seemed to be lost was retrieved by the persistence and powers of persuasion of Mike Casey. And through it all he retained the respect and confidence of those whom he represented and also of the employers with whom he was striving. "His word was his bond, and men took it."

Union labor generally, and the Teamsters' Union especially, have sustained a great loss in the passing of Michael Casey.

Danger Signals

The following reports of corporation profits in 1936 as compared to those of the same companies in 1935 are taken from a single issue—March 31—of the New York "Times":

	1936	1935
Standard Oil of Indiana....	\$46,880,000	\$30,180,000
American Rolling Mills....	6,412,000	4,310,000
Inland Steel.....	12,800,000	9,418,000
Seaboard Oil.....	2,486,000	1,671,000
Associated Drygoods Corp.	1,701,000	1,235,000

Profits like these, and more especially the rapid increase in profits, are a danger signal that ought to be heeded in practical fashion. They are plain proof that all the wage increases of the past year have fallen far short of the gain in profits. Wages mean consumer buying power. Profits mean investor producing power. The lack of balance between the two, the concentration of a huge share of the national income in the hands of a few thousand individuals, was the prime cause of the depression; and another depression is headed this way if we let such concentration of profits go on.

We have not, to be sure, reached the 1929 levels, when stocks listed on the New York exchange gained more than \$22,000,000,000 in "market value" in nine months; when thirty-eight men with their combined net income could have paid the year's wages of 425,000 cotton mill workers and still had almost a million dollars apiece left to buy chorines and old masters; when less than 15,000 persons in the United States had combined net income—note that word "net"—more than \$300,000,000 greater than the total revenues of the United States government the same year.

We have not reached that point—but we are on the way. The quicker corporation taxes, excess profits taxes, higher bracket income and inheritance taxes are jacked up to the very limit, the better chance the country will have of escaping worse disaster than that which began with the stock market crash of October, 1929.

Cold Facts on Wage Levels

First calling attention to the fact that today the minimum health wage is 73 cents an hour, and must be higher in industries which have violent fluctuations in employment, the American Federation of Labor gives the following figures on wages in four big industries:

Cigarettes—95.6 per cent of the workers get less than 72 cents.

Paper Boxes—82.7 per cent of the workers get less than 70 cents.

Automobiles—In September, 1934, 56 per cent of the workers got less than 75 cents an hour. The present rate may be better. But autos are the worst large industry in the matter of fluctuating employment.

Steel—Before the recent partial raises 71.5 per cent of the workers got less than 75 cents an hour.

"These records show three important points," says the Federation: "(1) that 575,000 workers in these four industries, or 63 per cent in all, have been receiving less than the minimum wage to support their families in health; (2) some progress was made between 1933 and 1935, wage levels being lifted in general by amounts varying from 8 to 20 cents an hour; (3) companies are today in a position to grant substantial wage increases."

The "Young Republicans of California" met at a luxurious resort in Sonoma last Saturday and, after enjoying the balmy weather by lounging around the extensive gardens and enjoying a plunge in the outdoor swimming pool they adopted resolutions "condemning sit-down strikes and opposing President Roosevelt's proposed Supreme Court reorganization." Having thus shown their fitness for leadership, they were admonished by a party big-bug "to participate actively in Republican campaigns." It must have been a grand success, for one of the striplings was heard to remark that he "had not been allowed to spend a cent."

ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Elevator operators and building owners met Wednesday last with John Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, in an effort to avert a threatened walkout.

Eight hundred elevator operators and 2000 janitors and night watchmen in the city's commercial or privately owned buildings are involved.

Breakdown in negotiations on the preferential hiring and wage issues last week brought an ultimatum to employers from Charles Woddie, vice-president of the Federation of Building Service Crafts.

The ultimatum stated that unless an agreement was reached the members of the organization would take a strike vote.

TWO NEW ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of ushers, usherettes, cashiers, doormen and other theater front office employees will be started at a midnight meeting at 230 Jones street tonight. F. M. Billingsley, vice-president of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, declared the new organization will involve some 500 or 600 San Francisco workers. Film Exchange Employees, a new local of the International, has been formed, he said, and a charter applied for.

LOS ANGELES ELECTION

In the city election at Los Angeles last Tuesday Mayor Frank L. Shaw was re-elected over Supervisor John Anson Ford by a clear majority of 25,000, an unofficial tabulation of votes showed.

With all 2360 precincts reporting, Shaw had 169,849 to Ford's 144,079.

John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, with 175,321 votes, was the only incumbent to win a position on the Board of Education.

"Amend" or Destroy

In its tirades about amending the Wagner Labor Act the United States Chamber of Commerce has achieved its usual result of making itself obnoxious and at the same time ridiculous. The Chamber has cultivated the technique of this double role for a long time; and now is almost perfect in it.

In the first place, the United States Chamber of Commerce fought the Wagner Act and all that it implies from the very beginning. Members of the Chamber refused to obey the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board; and for month after month tied the hands of that board with injunctions. Only after they had failed in their utmost efforts to destroy the act did these exponents of "big business" begin to talk of amending it. And the difference between destruction and "amendment" as they would have it is too small to be seen without a microscope.

In the next place, the speeches made at this latest meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—and the speakers who made them—show conclusively that the cry for "amendment" is merely a screen for a hidden attack. B. C. Heacock, president of the Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria, Ill., denounced strikers and their sympathizers as "out-laws" and "brigands." Some scores of Heacock's workers were recently "laid off" because they had silicosis, acquired in his factory, and the state law had been amended so as to enable them to recover damages. The layoff came before the new law went into effect.

James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, probably has a better factory record than Heacock—it would be hard indeed to have a worse one. But Hook, speaking to the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that "labor unrest contains the virus of national destruction," and delivered himself of this gem:

"Employees can not be given the right to bargain collectively and at the same time be permitted to hold the threat of economic death over the employer if he does not accept their terms."

In other words, collective bargaining can be allowed only under conditions which make the employer sure to win. Former Chief Justice Taft and the present Chief Justice Hughes are both on record as saying from the bench that without unions and collective bargaining the worker is helpless in dealing with his employer, and under the very real threat of economic death from starvation.

The best judgment of Washington observers is that the Wagner Act should not come up for amendment until it has had a reasonable test unhampered by injunctions granted to lawless employers. Administration and Congress appear to be united on that, and labor has taken a similar stand in no uncertain fashion.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is too ignorant of how the other nine-tenths lives to be a safe counsellor on the laws of a democratic nation.—I. L. N. S.

The Union of Money

Editor Labor Clarion:

The recent Supreme Court decision, that upholding the Wagner Labor Relations Act, may cause many workers to think that their union organization is no longer necessary; that the Wagner Labor Act will protect them individually. Were it not for organized labor there never would have been a congressional act requiring employers to arbitrate with their employees' representatives.

Banks in America have become stronger financially by merging regardless of whether lawful or unlawful, combining their funds with the funds of other financial institutions, which in reality is a union of money. Industrial giants in many cases have gained their strength in a like manner, by mergers, and thereafter conducting the joint busi-

ness as a unit, which is actually a union for the purpose of consolidating invested wealth. Chain store operation, wherein the many branch stores tend to form collectively a powerful organization, is nothing more than a union of small business houses.

The worker contributes to the giants of invested wealth by accepting cheap wages and tolerating unfair practices; spends his money with chain stores whose owners believe in cheap wages and store (property they occupy) organization only. Into the powerful bankers' money union he makes his deposits; yet he is unwilling to organize with men of his own class so as to strengthen their just claim for a "fair share of the firm's profits."

The union of money, bank deposits and invested wealth, have built this nation. Non-union workers are tearing it down by accepting cheap wages, thereby rendering themselves unable to acquire any more than the bare necessities of life. They actually deprive themselves for the benefit of others—seem willing to rather accept the heavy bondage of credit than the possession of cash, while they loudly cry, "We want social justice." Man depends entirely too much on the magic of the ballot box.

Most public officials "reign" for the unorganized poor, "rule" for the powerfully organized rich. For wage earners to be recognized and served by public officials they must be powerful. To become powerful they must organize.

MARK P. SHEEHAN.

Sacramento, Calif., April 24, 1937.

To Secure Reparation

Sixty-nine cases in which the National Labor Relations Board has condemned employers for unfair labor practices now—since the Wagner Act decisions of the Supreme Court—are being followed up for settlement by the board.

Settlement includes reinstatement of workers discharged for union activities and payments to cover their losses in wages due to such discharge.

The board is not able at the present time to supply statistics on either form of reparation. Many discharged workers found jobs nearly or quite as good as those from which they were "separated" because they joined or asked others to join a union; and the wages collected from new jobs must be deducted from back payments. But two instances may be given.

Morris Watson, discharged reporter, will collect from the Associated Press a sum not much greater than \$10 a month for most of the time he was out. He got a job which came that close to paying his original salary.

On the other hand, the Washington, Virginia & Maryland Coach Company discharged nineteen men for union activity and absolutely refused to comply with the decision of the board. At the time the decision was rendered something like \$2000 would have settled the bill. But the bus company preferred to fight, and during that fight back wages have accumulated until now they are said to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Oppose 'Anti-Alienism'

A large portion of the Japanese population of California, including both aliens and American-born citizens, is united in open opposition to bills now under consideration by the State Legislature, which it terms "anti-alien bills." That condition is evidenced by official declaration and action of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, which includes perhaps a majority of the American-born Japanese on the Coast (nisei) who are of age, and which is maintained for the declared purpose of fitting its membership for fulfillment of duties as American citizens. The condition is further evidenced by comment in the vernacular press which is owned and controlled, as a rule, by the issei (alien Japanese residents.)

In "The Pacific Citizen" (official organ of the J. A. C. L.) for March, 1937, and also in the Japanese newspapers, is recorded the action of the Southern California District J. A. C. L. at a meeting March 13, in launching a campaign to raise \$2000 to be used, in conjunction with funds raised in other portions of the state, to defeat the bills objected to. Included in that category are measures to put a stop to further violation of the alien land law; to license foreign language schools and prevent teaching therein of loyalty to foreign countries or disloyalty to the United States; to forbid commercial sea fishing by aliens, as has been the law for twelve or fifteen years in Oregon and Washington.

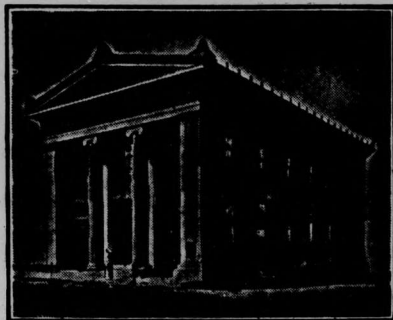
In an editorial in the same March issue "The Pacific Citizen" explains that the opposition of the American citizens of Japanese parentage to what it terms "anti-alienism" is based on the fact that the average age of the nisei in California is fifteen years, that they are dependent on their alien elders for support, and that laws now in force or proposed "which would limit the economic activities" of those elders would "impair the welfare of the young." It concludes that "one cannot remain indifferent to such realities."

One Japanese, who signs himself "A Puzzled Nisei of Berkeley," calls attention in a published letter to the inconsistency of second generation Japanese, claiming and enjoying the rights of American citizenship, and of an organization pledged to train its members for performance of the duties of that citizenship, in demanding from a state legislature that the laws be so drawn or so changed as to further the interests of resident aliens rather than the needs and welfare of the nation. He had in mind apparently what would happen in Japan if resident Americans there were to make similar demands on the Japanese Diet and to publicly solicit funds to accomplish the purpose.—California Joint Immigration Committee.

HOSIERY WORKERS WIN STRIKE

A four-day walkout at the B. J. Priester Hosiery Mills in Paducah, Ky., ended with signing by union and company officials of an agreement providing for higher wages, union recognition and improved working conditions.

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THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Remington-Rand Pact Ratified by Workers

By a majority of 20 to 1 employees of the Remington-Rand Corporation have ratified a tentative agreement between union leaders and the management, settling a strike of machinists, molders, metal polishers and federal labor union members that has been in effect since May 26, 1936.

Something like 6000 men and six plants were involved in the long struggle.

The basis of settlement which has been adopted was reached on March 18 at a conference arranged by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady.

In addition to these officials, the parley was attended by James H. Rand, Jr., and associates, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President John P. Frey of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, and President Arthur O. Wharton of the International Association of Machinists.

Conditions of Settlement

The compact set forth conditions on which the strike should be ended, and contained a provision

that it should not become effective until it had been submitted to a referendum of the men involved.

The 20-to-1 majority in favor of the proposal covered returns from all plants save that at Tona-wanda, N. Y., whose vote had not been tabulated, but could not affect the result one way or another.

Under the adjustment, according to President Wharton, the men will return to work almost immediately. The agreement stipulates that all strikers shall be reinstated.

Job or Allowance

Workers desiring to return to their former jobs must so notify the management within ten days after announcement of the agreement. If operating conditions are such that no opening is immediately available, the management, after a lapse of three weeks, must give the unplaced workers an allowance of \$10 a week for not more than six weeks.

The agreement has placed relations between men and management on a more friendly and enduring basis than ever before, President Wharton told "Labor," and added:

"A situation has been created that I believe will prove advantageous to all concerned."

The basis of settlement provides that the representatives of the employees, within ninety days, shall enter agreement negotiations with the management for conditions affecting members, including wages, hours, etc., and for which the A. F. of L. unions will be sole bargaining agencies.

Negotiations will shortly start between the workers' representatives and Remington-Rand officials.

Milk Wagon Drivers

With the power to call a strike if negotiations over a wage increase and a change in hours fail, Carl Barnes, president; Fred Wettstein, secretary, and Steve Gilligan, business agent for the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, met this week with John Marshall, Jr., secretary of the Dealers' Association; E. A. Green, president; Ben Anixter and Henry Mockbee.

Employers contend an increase in wages will mean an increase in the price of milk, and to date have refused to grant that concession.

Are Los Angeles Banks Aiding Union Busters?

Possible collusion between banks and anti-union employer associations to injure the organized labor movement was indicated in a resolution recently adopted by the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

The Council stated it had "reason to believe that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city has been engaging in questionable, if not illegal, practices of espionage and sabotage against organized labor," and that "there is reason to believe various banks in Los Angeles have contributed funds, either or both from the loanable funds of such banks' depositors, or from its surplus funds, which are the property of its stockholders, to aid the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in its campaign against labor."

The resolution then declared that these alleged acts "are contrary to sound banking business and in violation of the state and national banking acts," and urged the state legislature in co-operation with the state banking commissioner and the officials of the Federal Reserve System to conduct a "rigid investigation into the affairs of every bank in the city of Los Angeles to determine whether or not any of them have contributed any funds to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, or whether any such bank has used its power of withholding credit to coerce any merchant or manufacturer in this locality to cease dealing with organized labor."

The Central Labor Council also ordered a copy of the resolution to be sent to the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in Washington with the request that the committee make an investigation of the charges.

CLERKS GRANTED RECOGNITION

More than 3000 clerks in groceries and markets in Portland, Ore., and in nearby towns went to work April 30 under terms of an agreement whereby employers granted recognition to the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. It provided a six-day fifty-four hour week, and minimums of \$27.50 for clerks, \$17.50 for apprentices and \$20 for women.

ANY MORE QUESTIONS?

Minister—And what does your mother do for you when you have been a good girl? Little Girl—She lets me stay home from church.

Mrs. Housewife in the Neighborhood Districts

May we request that when making purchases you demand that the Union Label appear on

Market "Broad-sides" and Price Bulletins

You will thus give valued aid to union workers who take the lead and make the necessary sacrifices in securing improved working and living conditions not only for themselves but for ALL industrial workers.

The Label



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FOREMAN & CLARK

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A. F. of L. Declares War On 'Dual Organization'

Preparations are now being made in Washington and Cincinnati for the conference of international and national union heads called by the American Federation of Labor executive council to plan a big organization drive and resistance to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The conference, to be held in Cincinnati beginning May 18, was decided on at an emergency three-day session of the executive council in Washington.

Explaining the purpose of the Cincinnati conference President William Green of the A. F. of L. said that it would not constitute a special convention and that it would not have power to expel unions affiliated with the C. I. O.

To Meet C. I. O. Challenge

The meeting, Green said, was called "for the purpose of planning a consolidated organizing drive to protect the American Federation of Labor and help it to meet the challenge of the C. I. O. and to provide funds to finance this drive."

He explained the council's failure to call a special convention for the purpose of expelling the C. I. O. unionists, as it was empowered to do by the Tampa convention last fall, as due to a determination "not to add dignity to a group and to a procedure that from its inception has been steeped in the cesspool of illegality and of irresponsibility."

The Federation, Green said, will continue its policy of maintaining inviolate collective bargaining agreements entered into with employers. Without mentioning the "sit-down" by name, he said the A. F. of L. would continue to proceed in an "orderly and constructive manner and one befitting the dignity, trust and confidence of and in labor."

Suspension of C. I. O. Unions Stands

He pointed out the impending conference was not without precedent—that the Federation several times before had called such meetings to deal with important matters.

He said the C. I. O. unions "stand suspended until and if an understanding is reached by which the C. I. O. is dissolved and they come back."

Recalling that a special committee was appointed by the Tampa convention to make an effort to bring peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., Green declared that every effort of the committee and A. F. of L. officers "to effect an adjustment and to reunite the forces of organized labor has failed."

"Failure is to be attributed," he added, "not to the American Federation of Labor, but to those responsible for having set in motion a group actively clothed in garments of good faith but inspired by a mind and heart bent upon destruction of the organized labor movement of America."

Lewis' Organization Now Dual Body

"We are faced today with a situation quite different from that presented to the Tampa convention of the A. F. of L. We are no longer required to deal with a group of international unions formerly associated with the A. F. of L. and who have banded themselves into a group solely for educational or mutually protective purposes. To-

day, instead of a conference, we find these disloyal international unions in a compact dominated not by a democratic spirit, form or procedure, but inspired and directed by the arbitrary direction of one or more individuals bent upon the destruction of the A. F. of L.

"The C. I. O. in substance and in fact is no longer a conference—it is a body dual to and destructive of the American Federation of Labor. As evidence of that fact we point to a resolution adopted by the C. I. O. on March 9, 1937, as follows:

"The executive officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization are authorized to issue certificates of affiliation to national, international, state, regional, city central bodies and local groups whenever it is deemed such action is advisable."

A. F. of L. Unions "Raided"

"As a result of the adoption of this resolution organizations within the A. F. of L. and not embraced in the original compact or purpose of the C. I. O. have been raided and dual organizations to a number of our affiliated unions have been encouraged in places without number. Today no national or international union is immune or secure against the forces of destruction that have been let loose by the leaders of this movement.

"Under such circumstances it is not essential that a special convention be held—indeed by the very utterances, acts and deeds of the organizations making up the C. I. O. they have demonstrated clearly and definitely that they no longer regard or consider themselves associated in any way whatsoever with the A. F. of L.

"The executive council, heretofore hopeful and patient that a more moderate and conciliatory spirit might result in effecting a readjustment, now finds it impossible to continue in that spirit if it is to be true to the best interests of all our affiliated unions."

WARNING BY SECURITY BOARD

Instances of alleged counterfeit Social Security account cards being used for identification in cashing checks has brought from the Social Security Board a caution that cards issued by the board are for identification purposes under the Social Security Act. Possession of an account card, the board said, holds no particular significance for other identification purposes or for the financial responsibility of the individual.

PEOPLE'S
An Independent
100 Per Cent Union
DAIRY

Woolworth's Unionizes Its St. Louis Stores

American Federation of Labor representatives in St. Louis, Mo., have negotiated an agreement with the management of thirty-three Woolworth 5-and-10-cent stores in St. Louis and St. Louis County. The agreement, affecting about 1500 employees, carries increases ranging from 10 to 32 per cent for employees working on merchandise and lunch counters, and provides a forty-eight-hour six-day week.

The following unions secured recognition as bargaining agents for their members: Waitresses' Union No. 249, Cooks' Union No. 26, and Retail Clerks' Union No. 655. Union officials said the wage scales were the same as the prevailing scales of the unions in the St. Louis area, except that some waitresses would receive a higher weekly pay because of continuous service.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor report that union recognition agreements have been negotiated with all the leading 5-and-10-cent stores in East St. Louis, Ill., following a similar agreement with the Woolworth 5-and-10-cent stores in St. Louis, Mo.

ENDOWED THE COURSE

Graduate—Professor, I have made some money, and I want to do something for the old college. I don't remember in what studies I excelled. Professor—In my classes you slept most of the time. Graduate—Fine! I'll endow a dormitory.

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YOUR FRIENDLY
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LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Apparently Arthur ("Chappy") Floyd, globe-trotting typo well known not only in these parts but almost everywhere, is still trotting. He's covered many remote jurisdictions since he left San Francisco early last fall. Guess where he is now, or was when last heard from directly? In London. Writing, under a recent date, from Great Britain's fog belt to a local correspondent, Arthur says: "I was thinking of San Francisco the other day and you came to mind, so here goes. You know, California looks good from this distance, especially its sunshine. In old London the clouds are somewhat drab after the Pacific Coast. I have just finished a grand trip by an Italian Line steamship from New York via Boston, the Azores Islands, Lisbon, Portugal; Algiers, North Africa; Palermo, Naples and Trieste, Italy; Patras, Greece, where the restaurant boys hail from, and Ragura, Jugo-Slavia. I liked Lisbon and Algiers the best, but the stopping places were interesting. It was a fifteen-day voyage through calm seas, and I didn't miss a meal. A seasoned traveler on the sea now, I enjoy the briny deep; it's such a tonic! After the sea voyage I went by train through Venice, Milan and Lake Como, Italy, thence to beautiful Switzerland and the Alps. A memory of the Swiss scene that remains with me is the sight of a girl raking over the soil in a field in the mountains—such a contrast to the fast tempo and restlessness of New York, which I had recently left behind! Horses are still in use a lot in Europe, and for people of our age it makes one long for the old times, when we took more time to do things. And who will say we were not happier? Business is good in London, I hear. And only this day the 'Evening Standard,' a London paper, announced that the advertising revenue of the previous day was the highest in 100 years. That's going back a bit, eh? Was in Paris last week. They are going to have a big exposition, opening on May 1 and continuing through to November. * * * I am going to Ireland and Scotland before returning, and will have to get a sweepstakes ticket on the Irish Hospitals Derby race. * * * I'm about through traveling, for one must settle down some time. This has been my most

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NO MONEY DOWN on our special term plan. Trade in your old radio.

interesting and enjoyable trip so far. Extend my best regards and well wishes to all the members of San Francisco Union, and tell them I would appreciate a line from them, my address being 49 Bernard street, Russell Square, London, W. C., England."

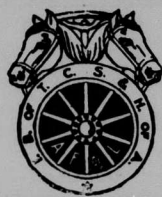
"Copy on the hook" for every journeyman and apprentice member of the union: Vigilance in watching out for those non-label market "broad-sides" and price bulletins (particularly, at this time, in the Richmond district) and for menu cards which do not carry the union emblem. Protest to the user of such printed matter, and return the printing to the label committee at union headquarters. Also, remind your friends and acquaintances that the "Ladies' Home Journal," "Saturday Evening Post" and "Country Gentleman" (Curtis publications of Philadelphia) are produced under non-union conditions. All of the above-mentioned "copy" is marked "Rush!"

After several weeks of negotiations, an agreement concerning terms of a new contract between the Kansas City Newspaper Publishers' Association and Kansas City Typographical Union has been reached. The working agreement is for a term of three years, with provisions for opening as regards wages and hours at end of first and second years. The contract provides for a wage increase of fifty-three and one-third cents per day for day work and sixty-four cents per night for night work.

Members are again reminded that May 12 comes within the next week, on which date they are asked to voluntarily contribute 50 cents to the Union Printers' Home Endowment Fund. The contribution is in keeping with a resolution passed at the I. T. U. convention in Colorado Springs, by which it is hoped to raise \$50,000 or more annually and eventually increase the endowment fund to where the proceeds will sustain the Home. In accord with announcement heretofore made, local contributions may be made to chapel chairmen or at headquarters of the union.

"PENSY" EMPLOYEES AWAKEN

A new chapter in labor history was written last week when the telegraphers and station agents on the Pennsylvania Railroad smashed their old "company union" to bits and selected the Order of Railroad Telegraphers as their collective bargaining agency. Among the telegraphers and towermen the O. R. T. received 2123 votes, while only 318 were cast for the "company union."



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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A new I. T. U. mailer union (with no M. T. D. U. affiliation) has been organized in Detroit, Mich., with more than one hundred members. Further proof the M. T. D. U. is on the down-hill grade in organizing the unorganized mailers.

The report of the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. for the quarter ending October, 1936, shows the following: Receipts, \$1477.90; disbursements, \$2097.82, disbursements exceeding receipts by \$619.92. Balance on hand: August, 1936, \$1393.98; September, \$839.92; October, \$854.61.

Prefacing the October statement is the following: "Not published in the 'Typographical Journal' by order of Montreal convention." In the printed proceedings of Montreal convention no mention is made of the convention having instructed the secretary-treasurer not to publish the October statement in the "Typographical Journal." The M. T. D. U. book of laws states "the secretary-treasurer shall publish a monthly financial statement in the 'Typographical Journal'." He has not done so since September, 1905. Yet a convention of the M. T. D. U. instructs the secretary-treasurer not to publish a monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal," without complying with the M. T. D. U. book of laws by sending the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership. Moreover, why was "Not published in I. T. U. 'Journal' by order of Montreal convention" deleted from printed proceedings of the Montreal convention? Or did the convention take such action?

The secretary-treasurer's financial statement shows that on September 1, 1936, Munro Roberts was "advanced \$400 as convention expense," Colorado Springs convention. The quarterly financial statement does not show any "advance convention expense" made to the secretary-treasurer. It may be the secretary-treasurer paid convention expense to Colorado Springs convention out of his own pocket.

KRANTZ VISITS LOS ANGELES

The "Citizen" enjoyed a pleasant call Monday from George C. Krantz of San Francisco, official of the Photo Engravers' local there, and also representative of the International. He was in Los Angeles consulting with Secretary Frank Godar of Local 32 in regard to a number of matters affecting their general organization campaign here. While No. 32 had the field pretty well covered, there were a few shops and men outside, all of which are being rapidly brought in the fold.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

THE CAREFUL HUSBAND

"Does your husband talk in his sleep?" "No, and it's terribly exasperating. He just grins."—Omaha "World-Herald."

Secession Unprofitable To Winnipeg Printers

Some years ago printers employed by the "Tribune" and "Free Press" of Winnipeg, Canada, seceded from the International Typographical Union and formed a local two-company union. They have recently had to sign a five-year contract with the two papers at wages on the lowest level for twenty years.

The terms as to time of work—six days and forty-eight hours per week for day work—are fixed for the full five years, but wage rates may be opened annually on 60 days' notice.

For a period when local printers were organized under the International Typographical Union wages were higher than in Toronto, Ontario. Now a comparison of conditions is decidedly unfavorable to Winnipeg.

Just recently Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 of the International signed a one-year agreement with the three daily papers there which provides for wage increases to approximately \$1.06 an hour for day workers and \$1.17 an hour for night workers.

In Toronto the wages of day workers are \$42.50 for a week of forty hours (five days); in Winnipeg, \$40 for forty-eight hours (six days). For night work in Toronto the wages are \$44 for 37½ hours (five nights); in Winnipeg \$42 for 43½ hours (six nights).

The Winnipeg mugwump printers' union has affiliated with the newly-created Canadian Federation of Labor, thus, it is claimed, removing it from the column of company unions.

Members of Emergency Council Refuse to Ignore Picket Lines

Eleven members of the National Emergency Council, working directly under President Roosevelt, arrived in San Francisco Monday and refused to pass through the picket lines in front of the Palace Hotel, where they had made reservations. They made their headquarters at the Fielding Hotel.

A member of the board stated that it was a violation of the policy of the council as a governmental agency directly under President Roosevelt to pass through a picket line.

NEW WAREHOUSEMEN'S CONTRACT

Signing a contract between the Crocker-Union Company and the Warehousemen's Union was announced last week by the Industrial Association, with Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the association, acting as a witness. Recognition for collective bargaining and preferential employment of extra workers is provided, with a provision that such workers hired from sources other than the union shall have right to make application for admittance to the union after the first two weeks of work, Boynton announced. The contract stipulates there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the life of the agreement.

Gordon Stein Busily Engaged in Organizing Seattle Fur Workers

The newly organized local of the International Fur Workers' Union in Seattle, Wash., started off

with over 100 members and a determination to secure higher wages and shorter hours for fur workers in that city.

Gordon Stein, business manager of the local, points out that in the non-union shops in Seattle a cutter who is responsible for cutting the garment and making it salable is paid as low as \$30 to \$35 for a forty-eight hour six-day week, while in San Francisco the union fur worker for cutting the same article receives \$50 for a thirty-five hour five-day week.

Other inequalities in scale and working conditions were pointed out by Stein, who stated that before long the Seattle Fur Workers' Union expects to change these unfair conditions and wring from unwilling employers decent wages and hours for those who produce high-grade fur garments.

Green Urges Need for Wagner Housing Bill

In a circular addressed to international unions, state federations and central bodies, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges these organizations and their membership to "write, wire and appeal to your congressmen to act favorably upon" the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill. He says:

"The membership of organized labor and all its friends understand quite well why permanent federal housing legislation for workers is necessary. You know the needs for the inauguration of such a housing program in your respective communities.

"It was labor's nation-wide demand which influenced the members of the United States Senate to pass Senator Wagner's Housing Bill at the last session of Congress. Now the same measure has been launched in Congress again. We must concentrate our efforts to secure the enactment of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill. It should be passed with all its carefully drafted provisions intact and for the incorporation in it of more liberal financial provisions. I am confident it can be passed if the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will put forth a greater effort to secure its enactment into law this year than it did last year. Those in charge of the administration of the government are committed to a public housing program. I am calling upon you to remind all of them that the promises and pledges made for the enactment of a constructive housing program must be kept. No doubt you have already received a copy of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill which was sent you by Senator Wagner.

"Please do not forget that the enactment of the U. S. Housing Measure of 1937 will benefit labor more than any other group. It will be of special benefit to them both as consumers and as workers. It is our responsibility to prevail upon Congress to enact this measure into law."

William W. Hansen Manager
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17TH and MISSION STREETS

Jurisdictional Dispute Affects Salmon Cannery

Alaska cannery operators in Seattle have telegraphed President William Green of the American Federation of Labor asking him to intervene in a jurisdictional dispute between two cannery workers' unions which has tied up Alaska shipping.

A. I. Ellsworth, spokesman for the cannery labor committee, said the telegram stated the controversy resulting in picketing of steamship piers would cripple the salmon canning industry and throw "thousands of persons" out of work.

Japanese in the newly formed Alaska Cannery Workers' Union, recognized by the A. F. of L., continued picketing to prevent members of the Cannery Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union, an International Longshoremen's Association affiliate recognized by the A. F. of L., from shipping to Alaska.

Union teamsters refused to pass the Japanese picket lines. The Alaska Steamship Company and the Northland Transportation Company canceled sailings to Alaska.

Longshoremen's Notes

By B. HALLING, I. L. A. Publicity Committee

J. DeSilva, an I. L. A. brother, met death Friday, April 30, while working on the American-Hawaiian steamship Iowan, lying at Pier 28. The brother was working in Mason's gang in No. 2 hatch. The accident occurred when he went forward to No. 1 hatch looking for a couple of pieces of dunnage. The No. 1 top hatch was covered, but the shelter and 'tween deck hatches were not on, with the result that in the darkness Brother DeSilva stumbled and fell two decks to his death. He was only discovered when two other brothers went to look for him, and they, too, almost fell down the open hatch. Brother DeSilva's death will work an exceptional hardship on his wife, who was still in the hospital at the time of the accident, having just given birth to a baby.

Local 38-79 reconvened in special meeting last Thursday night, April 29, to consider the proposed uniform loads for the Coast. The meeting, which was held in Scottish Rite Auditorium, was well attended. After much discussion the question was referred to the convention.

At the regular membership meeting Monday, May 3, the question of uniform penalty rates was discussed and it was decided "that we defer action until such time that the coastwise standard loads have been acted upon."

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100 PER CENT UNION

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 30, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Filling Station Employees, John D. Monaghan vice William Lawrence. Fur Workers No. 79, Sam Freeman vice Gordon Stein. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Bruce Kenworthy vice C. A. Baker. Patternmakers, T. Stoffer vice R. W. Renfro. Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers, Anthony Ballerini and James Glasson. Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, Al Bellante, John Blaiotta, Marion Brown, Stanley Scott and Earl von Herman. Ship Scalpers, Harry Rice vice Archie Brown. Stove Mounters No. 62, John Dabreo vice L. H. Barrett. Warehousemen, McGuire, R. P. Anderson and Earl Carmichael, vice Goldblatt, Robertson and Owens. On motion, delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes Building Trades Council, containing sections of new constitution. From the Mayor, notice of Mother's Day celebration in Memorial Grove, Golden Gate Park, Sunday, May 9, 12:45 o'clock. From Mayor Rossi, stating he has recommended in next year's budget funds for inspection service of food products. San Francisco Area Council of Boy Scouts, thanking Council for patronage of exhibition in Civic Auditorium and contribution to metal booth. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, asking co-operation in unionizing specialty stores in textile goods. Lieutenant-Governor Hatfield, stating he was pleased to co-operate in placing in the Senate Journal the Council's resolution asking legislation to prevent the use of tear gas, tear gas guns and similar weapons in labor disputes. San Francisco Boilermakers No. 6, advising all trade unionists and friends that Chicago Bridge and Iron Company has been placed on the unfair list and is to be actively boycotted. Filed.

Referred to Executive Committee: Garage Employees, complaint against Huff, operator of Keystone Garage, 843 Mission street. Contributions to Mooney Appeal Fund: Fort Wayne (Ind.) Federation of Labor, \$5; Fur Workers' International

Union, Long Island City, New York, \$50; Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, \$10; Twin City Central Labor Union, Centralia, Wash., \$3; total \$68.

Referred to Secretary and Labor Clarion—Circular letter from A. F. of L. Housing Committee, urging efforts to secure appropriations from Congress for great housing program.

Referred to Union Label Section: Circular letter from St. Louis relative to unfair Curlee's Clothing Company.

Referred to Legislative Agents at Sacramento: Resolution of Street Car Men, Division 518, and Civil Service Building and Maintenance Employees, dealing with medical service associations. Resolution presented by San Francisco Federation of Teachers, to provide for a teachers' placement bureau under the supervision of the State Employment Bureau.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor: Letter from the publication known as the "United Field Workers," published at Los Angeles, and urging the Federation, as heretofore requested by this Council, to proceed with the investigation of the publication, and welcoming it.

Resolutions—Resolution presented by C. E. McGovern, urging provision in the city budget for an increase of \$1 a day for employees in the city parks, or a restoration of salaries reduced during the depression. Moved to adopt. Motion carried.

Resolution presented by Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, I. L. A., protesting against actions of Roland Watson, the representative of President Green of the A. F. of L., for his arbitrary action in suspending the charter of the Alameda County Central Labor Council on Monday, April 26, without affording that Council a complete and fair hearing on charges of alleged violations of certain rulings made by President William Green. (See copy of resolution elsewhere in Labor Clarion.) Motion made that Council adopt the resolution. Amendment made that the resolution be referred to the executive committee. After lengthy debate, and a motion to close debate being carried, the amendment, on a standing vote, was lost by a vote of 127 ayes to 138 noes; and thereupon the original motion was adopted by a vote of 197 ayes to 53 noes.

Report of Executive Committee—Controversy between Cleaners and Dyers and Laundry Workers No. 26 was heard, and parties failing to present any material evidence or signifying mutual understanding, committee instructed the secretary to write to the A. F. of L. and secure definite information as to the jurisdiction of the two international unions over cleaners and dyers. Wage scale and agreement of Automotive Parts and Accessory Clerks, referred to President Shelley for re-drafting of certain sections. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, major shop agreement and retail shop agreement, both indorsed subject to indorsement of international union and usual conditions. Recommendation that Council advance \$300 to pay on printing contract for brief in Mooney appeal case. Recommended that letter from representative of General Petroleum be sent to Filling Station Employees for approval. Strike sanction of Cannery and Preserve Workers, request laid over, as parties will resume negotiations in a few days. Committee held a conference with representatives of all unions involved in the mass organization of Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100, and heard their views as to the request of Organizer Carmen Lucia that each union forego raising any jurisdiction claim at present while negotiations are going on with the store managers for an agreement. Matter was discussed at length, and agreement discussed in detail. To avoid all friction in regard to minimum wage rates of various crafts, it is provided in Section 14 that members of crafts receiving outside the stores a minimum less than the one for department store employees will receive an automatic increase to equal

the minimum for department store employees, and where the minimum outside is higher the minimum in the department stores will be raised to equal that paid on the outside. Committee recommended that Council approve the proposed agreement, subject to approval of Retail Clerks' international, and Council advises all local unions involved and affected to co-operate with the new organization for the successful negotiation and administration of the proposed contract. Committee recommended that two additional sergeants-at-arms be appointed to handle the congestion in the meeting hall during the Council sessions. Committee to make additional recommendations next meeting. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of resolution presented by Street Car Men, Division 518, advocating the prohibition of parking on Market street during business hours in the daytime, committee held a hearing and recommended that the matter be held in abeyance pending further investigation by the committee. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Meeting held Wednesday evening. After hearing protests from Auto Mechanics, Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks, Automobile Painters and Blacksmiths and Helpers, committee recommended application for charter of United Automobile Workers No. 91 be denied, as being dual to a number of A. F. of L. unions affiliated with this Council. Recommended that request of affiliation by Structural Shopmen, chartered by Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, be granted and Delegate A. Hern seated. Concurred in by the Council.

Meeting of Organizing Committee held Friday evening, April 30. Heard application for affiliation of Dental Mechanics; laid over.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen, Division 518, gave an account of their negotiations with the California Cable Company now going on. Culinary Workers have reached an impasse and requested Council's special committee to attend conference Saturday, at 491 Jessie street, for final conference. Cleaners and Dyers are experiencing difficulties in enforcing code adopted by supervisors. Warehousemen are negotiating with wholesale paper house and expect final answer Monday morning, and may strike. Department Store Clerks are making good progress; ask all to demand clerk's button. Paint Makers have negotiated agreement with the Paraffine Company, with improved terms of employment. Auto Salesmen have presented agreement, and ask all to demand salesman's card. Textile Workers signed agreement with Sun Tent and Awning Company, and are conferring with Gantner & Mattern Company. Cannery and Preserve Workers report Cannery Workers' Federation will dance May 22 at California Hall; are negotiating with Tea Garden Company. Nursery Workers report that they have signed an agreement with employers embodying improved conditions and wages. Window Cleaners reported the death of their international president, Jerry Horan; have moved their office. Machine Production Operators report having difficulties in negotiating their proposed agreement.

New Business—Moved that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of late Jerry Horan, president of Building Service Employees' International Union. Motion adopted by a rising vote, all standing in silence for one minute.

Receipts, \$444.00; expenditures, \$346.64.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternaly submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

Resolutions

With Reference to Suspension of Charter of Alameda Central Labor Council by the American Federation of Labor

Whereas, On Monday evening, April 26, the charter of the Alameda Central Labor Council was arbitrarily revoked for alleged violation of certain rulings made by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The Council was not given full and complete opportunity to act on these rulings, as it regularly adjourned until the next meeting of the Council; and

Whereas, The charter was arbitrarily revoked without full and complete and fair hearing to the Labor Council; and

Whereas, This action of Organizer Roland Watson, West Coast representative of the American Federation of Labor, is contrary to every principle of trade union democracy; and

Whereas, Such actions as taken by Mr. Roland Watson, A. F. of L. representative, can only mean creating disunity and disharmony in the organized labor movement, with ultimate benefits for the employers and their allies rather than for the workers; and

Whereas, If the organized labor movement, through its organized and regularly constituted bodies, does not make itself heard in protest against such arbitrary and undemocratic actions, nothing can result but making the organized labor movement vulnerable to attacks from anti-union employer interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council officially go on record as emphatically condemning and protesting such undemocratic actions of Mr. Roland Watson, the representative of President Green of the A. F. of L.; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that President Green immediately order Organizer Roland Watson to return the charter to the Alameda Central Labor Council as constituted at the last meeting, and that such status of the Council be preserved intact; and that this Council go on record in support of the regularly elected delegates and officers of the Alameda Central Labor Council, as constituted at the last meeting of that body, pending final decision of the entire matter; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to President William Green, to Mr. Roland Watson and the California Federation of Labor, requesting concurrence in this resolution, and to the press.

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council April 30, 1937.

Statement to Public

The following statement from Walter Cowan, president of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, and Hugo Ernst, secretary, relative to the failure of negotiations in the hotel strike, was issued on Wednesday last:

While it is our aim to get pay increases for our workers in the hotels, we believe that any agreement made with the hotel operators for such increases would be worthless unless our fundamental demands are granted.

We have the same right as any individual who is making a bargain to some assurance that the party of the second part is going to live up to his end of the agreement.

Our offer to the employers on the question of hiring is to give the hotel operators the privilege of hiring outside the union if they do not find a man suitable for the job to be filled on the union lists. To protect ourselves against union-smashing tactics on the part of the employers we have stipulated that all employees hired outside the

union must file application for membership within fifteen days.

What protection would the union have if the hotel owners agreed to pay them a certain scale and then filled the hotels with cheap non-union labor over whom we have no jurisdiction?

Responsibilities which the unions owe in disciplining employees and upholding certain standards can not be discharged if all the hotel employees are not under their jurisdiction.

Without preferential hiring we have no assurance that the hotel owners would not bring in new recruits to fill our jobs, thus creating an excessive supply of hotel labor.

Conditions would be unpleasant for both employees and guests in hotels where non-union men and union men were forced to work side by side, with resultant bad feeling.

Our demand for preferential hiring is conservative compared to hiring systems now recognized by industries throughout the United States. In the printing, railroad, shipping and other industries employees are hired only through the union.

Up to April 30 the employers had agreed to give preferential hiring to all but 150 hotel clerks and office employees in the hotels.

The reason given for this exclusion was that the nature of the positions held by clerks and office employees, such as stenographers, filing clerks and bookkeepers, was confidential. We agreed to make exemptions of those office employees whose jobs could really be considered confidential.

This was rejected. The last minute objection to our proposal on these grounds was made after the employers had already agreed on preferential hiring in all other departments where employees held positions of equal confidence and responsibility as that vested in the clerks and office employees.

We could only conclude that this eleventh-hour objection was raised to provoke a strike.

Fresno Strike Averted

Fresno's hotel strike, set for noon on May 1, was averted in an eleventh-hour conference which lasted all night, following which restaurant owners signed an agreement, as an association, granting 50 cents a day pay increase to cooks and waiters.

The union previously had rejected an offer by employers for a 10 per cent pay increase, which would have meant a 25-60-cent advance per day, depending upon work classification.

The conference at which final settlement was effected broke up at 4 o'clock in the morning. Employers agreed to strengthen their association by adding all Fresno establishments. They also agreed to operate in future negotiations as a single group. Unions agreed to open hiring, but stipulated that within three days after an employee accepts work he must join the union.

The final agreement eliminated the hiring hall and provided that no strikes should be called without attempted conciliation and arbitration.

Pabco Paints Are Fair

Probably one of the most important advances made by organized labor during the year was the successful termination of negotiations last week between Pabco Paint (Paraffine Inc.) and Paint Makers' Local 1101 of Alameda.

Local 1101 was granted a charter last February by the American Federation of Labor, and is under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The contract is the first ever signed between the Paint Makers and a paint manufacturer in the West. The agreement provides for recognition of the union as the sole bargaining agent for the Pabco employees, a minimum wage scale of 75 cents an hour, time and one-half for overtime, seniority privileges, and the union hiring hall.

The contract, signed by R. Shainwald, vice-president of Pabco Products, and union officials, is effective from April 20 of this year.

"The friendly co-operation and fair-mindedness afforded the Paint Makers by the Pabco employers was the highlight of the negotiations," says a statement issued by the union. "Both parties to the agreement stated that they were satisfied as to its fairness and that it was certain to maintain the good spirit prevailing at the Pabco plant."

"Pabco paints have been on the square with organized labor, whereas other paint manufacturers have not signed this agreement. Be on the square with Pabco. Insist on their products."

"Paint Makers' Local 1101 of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties and Local 1071 of San Francisco ask your assistance in securing like conditions for our brothers and sisters working in other plants, by using only union-made paints."

"Remember Pabco—the first and only union-made paint manufactured in the West."

TRAILERS ON THE INCREASE

Indicating the tremendous growth in trailer business this year, Ray Ingels, director of the State Motor Vehicles Department, announced that in January and February the number of dealers' trailer plates had increased nearly 82 per cent over the same period in 1936.

F. W. STELLING
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Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed
231 Post St., above Grant Ave. 2506 Mission St., near 21st St.
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- We get many compliments on Men's Suits, Sport Clothes and Delicate Garments. You will be particularly pleased with our careful pressing and finishing. Our process of cleaning prolongs the life of the materials sent to us.
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'White Collar Workers' Call Meet to Organize

San Francisco's white collar workers in banks, insurance offices and mercantile establishments are among the latest to take steps to form a union.

An announcement issued Monday last summoned bank employees, clerks, salesmen, agents, bookkeepers, stenographers and other office workers to a mass meeting of the "newly formed Insurance, Bank and Mercantile Employees' Association" to hear speakers tell the "aims and purposes" of organization.

The meeting was scheduled for Wednesday night at the Musicians' Union hall, 230 Jones street.

The announcement said principal objectives will be "the same consideration" for white collarites as "other organized groups," "to deal with employers collectively by representation, to arrive at a satisfactory income, commensurate with the cost of living," and "to improve working conditions generally."

These workers, according to the announcement, "have been forgotten, up to now, among organized groups," "and while others have been granted improved working conditions and the forty-hour week," the rank and file of clerks, stenographers and the like "have been trying to keep body and soul together on salaries that are entirely inadequate, owing to the constantly increasing cost of living."

They are not being paid "in comparison with what organized labor is now receiving" or "has received over a period of years," the announcement said.

'Meddling' Is Charged To S. F. Labor Council

Calling upon William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to speed up action on a new charter for the Alameda County Central Labor Council, whose charter was revoked recently by Roland Watson, A. F. of L. organizer, the newly created executive board of that body in a telegram this week urged Green to "disregard the 'meddling' of the San Francisco Labor Council in its affairs."

The charter was revoked because the Council practically indorsed the action of Teamsters' Union No. 70 in its refusal to obey orders from its International Union to ignore Longshoremen's picket lines.

Last Monday night in Oakland the representatives of the ousted Alameda Central Labor Council delegates met under the chairmanship of Robert Moore and prepared to file a suit demanding restoration of their charter by the American Federation of Labor.

The newly created executive board of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, comprised of fifteen members, who met with G. A. Silverthorn as chairman, adopted a resolution by Jack Reynolds, representing the Alameda County Building Trades Council, requesting President Green to send representatives of all internationals to Oakland to organize craft unions under leadership of the A. F. of L.

A copy of the telegram to Green was inclosed in a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council from William A. Spooner, secretary of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, protesting against resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday.

"It is obvious to us," said Spooner, "that you have not been fully acquainted with the circumstances or else you would not have taken the ill-advised action you did in protesting to President Green relative to the reorganization of this council."

Left at Home — with a stack of dishes to do



He'll find Out . . . Automatic Hot Water cuts dishwashing time in half

Hot water afloat with soap suds and lots of it, is the slick and quick way to clean up a stack of sticky dishes and greasy pans. Then follow through with a generous spray-scald of faucet run hot water. Man, that's the way to do dishes in half the time and with half the work.

An Automatic Gas Water Heater keeps instant hot water always on hand day or night. And this unflinching service costs little more than laggard hot water—half-hot and half enough for baths, shaves, cleaning and emergency uses. Buy an Automatic Gas Water Heater for your home today. Use the liberal credit terms available everywhere.

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